Scott. II-48—22,102—6-2-23.

Rev (1923) Department.

— Na SERIES.

G.O. No. 1796

1796

DATED 7 12 1923

[Despatch Abstract.]

Re Survey - South. Kavara.
Investigation - Orders passed.

Rev 3474E
26.9.23

Subject.

Survey- Resurvey- South Kanara District- Mangalore taluk and Kurnadi villages.

Proc. No. G.733/23-3.

Madras. 24th September 1923.

From

The Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement,

Madras.

To

M. Macmichael Esq., I.C.S.,

Comr. of Land Rev., & Settlement.

Read the following papers:-

Letter from C. W. Priestley Esq., I.C.S., Special Settlement Officer, No. IV Party, No.C. 512/ B & C/23 dated the 29th August 1923.

Reference from the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement. No.G.733/23-2 dated 4th Septr.1923.

III

Letter from T.D. Wingent Colberts Esq., Director of Survey, R.O.C.No.570-T/T of 23 dated the 7th Septr.1923.

Reference.

With reference to G.O. Mis. No. 195 Revenue dated 1st Feb. 1923 Mr. Priestley has submitted an interim report on the resurvey of the South Kanara district. He began his investigation in the District early in April and continued till the end of May when he was urgently summoned to proceed to Ootacamund. With a view to help the investigation of the settlement survey was carried out in two villages in each of the taluks of Mangalore and Kundapur. But it was not possible

to supply Mr. Priestley with the results of their survey which was commenced only in the middle of March in the Mangalore taluk and in the month of June in the Kasaragod taluk. The Director of Survey reports that the survey is still in progress. Mr. Priestley has however made a detai inspection in the Kasaragod taluk and in the Kumeri villag though he had not sufficient time to finish his inspection in the rest of the district. An extract of his report abo the Kasaragod taluk and Kumeri villages is enclosed;-

2. Mr. Priestley's report was forwarded to the Director of Survey for remarks. The Director in his note P.C.C.No.734 D/F of 2[illegible] 6th March 1923 submitted to Government on 13th March 1923 to be substituted for the on sent with Board's U.O. No.C. 425/23-2 dated 20th Feb. 1923 [illegible] expressed the opinion that a resurvey of the coast villages of the old Kasaragod taluk would be necessar This was based on the little inspection he was able to mak during his tour with the Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement in February last. As the fuller investigation which Mr. Priestley has been able to make has brought him to the same conclusion, Mr. Gompertz states that there shou be no doubt that a resurvey of this area is required in the interests of the administration and of the ryot. He accordingly requests that the necessary notification for the resurvey may be published at an early date, so that Survey arty No.VI may set to work in this area in time to complete to forecast for the current year. The Board agrees with Messrs. Priestley and Gompertz that a resurvey of the coast villages of the old Kasaragod taluk is necessary and [illegible] that Government will be pleased to sanction it. A talukwar list of villages included in this area received from the Director of Survey is enclosed. The Board has in anticipation of the sanction of Government permitted the

Director to proceed with the preliminary arrangements for the resurvey and requests that its action may be approved.

3. Encouraged taluk: Kumeri villages.

In his note referred to in paragraph 2 above the Director of Survey explained how inaccurate the survey of these villages was. He therein recommended a resurvey of these villages if there was sufficient permanent cultivation to justify the preparation of correct maps. Mr. Priestley is doubtful if there is much concealed cultivation, but recommends a resurvey to define the limits between Varg and Sirkar Kumeries. The Director of Survey proposes to survey these boundaries with the theodolite. In the course of this survey it will be possible to ascertain whether there has been much concealed cultivation or garden land not yet tapped. The Board supports the proposal of the Director of Survey to survey these villages with the theodolite. The Director of Survey is requested to submit a list of the Kumeri villages to be encouraged with a view to the publication of the necessary notification. The decision regarding a cadastral survey of the cultivation may be deferred for the present and the Director is requested to report on the point in due course.

4. As already stated above Mr. Priestley had not sufficient time to finish his inspection in the rest of the district. He has however reported his impressions. As regards the Kanara taluk the Director of Survey proposes to address the Board again as soon as the results of the experimental survey of the two villages are available. The Board await the report.

5. In each of the other talukas of the districts, the Director recommends an experimental survey of a couple of

villages before a decision is arrived at. The Director is requested to submit proposals for this in due course.

6. Mr. Priestley requests whether he should return and complete his enquiry. He is requested to state how long he thinks it would take and whether he can do it without prejudice to his work in the Trichinopoly district.

Asst. Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with an extract from Mr. Priestley's report and a copy of list of villages of the old Kasaragod taluk.

,, Collector of South Kanara. -do- -do-

,, Director of Survey.

,, Special Settlement Officer, No. IV Party.

J.C./24.

Letter from G. W. Priestley Esq., I.C.S., Special Settlement Officer, No. IV Party, No.C. 512/B & C/25 dated the 29th August 1923.

The Kasaragod taluk.

With a view to checking the accuracy of the actual survey a few fields were remeasured and the results are given below:-

Village	Survey No.	Area. As per Diglott	Area. As remeasured	Difference.
1	2	3	4	5
Kudlu	81-2 to 7	10.26 acres	10.70 acres	+44 cents.
Mulliyaru	52-7 and 8	2.76 ,,	1.99 ,,	-77 ,,
Pulluru	211-6	4.40 ,	4.09 ,,	-31 ,,
Beluru	97-4 & 10 to 12	2.62 ,	2.82 ,,	+20 ,,
Bovdrug	149	8.31 ,	7.73 ,,	-58 ,,

The measurements were carried out under my personal supervision and the plotting was checked by expert draftsman; a check line was measured in most cases.

Next an examination was made of a bundle of diglott registers with a view to ascertaining in how many cases errata slips had had to be issued since the settlement for the correction of survey errors. It was found that in Kudlu village 26 survey fields out of a total of 103 fields had had to be remeasured because of survey errors -25%. In Kasaragod Kasba village 27 survey fields out of 131 had been remeasured-20%. In other villages the figures were much smaller and in some, no fields had been remeasured. But attention is requested as to the circumstances under which this remeasurement has been undertaken.

nobody has gone round looking for fields that require measurement. It has been done only where it has not been possible to avoid it i.e. where mistakes have come to the notice of superior officers who have ordered the work to be done. This naturally has occurred mostly in the two villages near the Kasaragod taluk office- Padlu and Kasaragod. But there is no reason to suppose that the survey of the villages around the headquarters of the taluk has been done more inefficiently than the survey of villages more remote. The Tahsildar told me that the shanbhogues dislike this remeasurement work so much that they now try to suppress any cases which are likely to lead to an order for the remeasurement of the fields. Consequently in villages not normally much inspected by superior officers not much remeasurement can be likely to be ordered. In patta transfer cases, recommendations for the issue of joint pattas in lieu of undivided shares for work are said to be becoming more frequent. On my way from Kasaragod to the Uppinangadi taluk, I camped at Mulliyadu on the Jalsur road. On the hill side opposite to the bungalow and by the side of the paddy field there are two gardens consisting of kanjack and cocoanut trees which had obviously been in existence since the settlement. It was measured up and its area found to be about 30 cents- all liable to be assessed at garden rate- but it had never been brought to account. A similar case of garden (a bigger one) not brought to account was found again on going round the corner to the next village. This seemed rather much, so enquiries were made with the result that the opinion was elicited that there might be 500 such gamis in the village none of which had been brought to account This figure, must be an exaggeration but the village has area of 12000 acres with which must be b

ingle shanbhogue in charge of it to

Undoubtedly there is a considerable amount of culti-

cultivation in this village which has never been brought to account and something should be done about it. The work will probably pay for itself and more. It was stated that this village was exceptional in this respect. It may be so, but the amount of inspection in any one area that can be done by a man who actually spent less than 2 months in the district is limited and it is impossible to express an opinion. In this village it was particularly noted that there had been considerable encroachments in the demarcation of holdings, boundaries being shifted and made crooked when they were not straight and valuable trees were shown as being in one man's holding when they were really in that of his neighbour. The apparently straight boundary between two survey stones on the edge of a paddy field according to the map was found on the ground to run over a small projecting spur of the adjoining hill waste block. The same thing had been seen in other villages. It was only more striking here.

The result of the experimental resurvey of the two villages are not known, but on the facts discovered and set forth above I have no hesitation in stating that a resurvey of the portion of the Kasaragod taluk previously surveyed is necessary and should be done before resettlement operations are undertaken there. This applies also to the portions of the old Kasaragod taluk which have since the survey been transferred to the Mangalore and Uppinangadi taluks.

(ii) The Kurnad villages of the Kasaragod taluk.

These villages are in the main a mass of hill and jungle. Near the coast belt some hills have been entirely denuded of growth but not for a depth of more than a couple of miles from west to east. In this tract there is usually some cultivation (very good wet cultivation in fact) along the bottoms of valleys through which practically perennial streams flow. In some places there are very extensive gardens

of pepper vines particularly in West Kleri, but the hill sides farther away from the coast are practically always covered by jungle of the varying types that one would expect in a tract of very heavy rainfall, where the jungle is felled and burnt for cultivation purposes about once in ten years.

As far as could be seen, the only real survey done in this tract was the measurement of permanent cultivation- the mapping of the rest of the country was a very sketchy business and the work then done seems for purposes of administration now to be useless. A field was remeasured in each of two villages where there was permanent cultivation- Pulluru and Peluru and errors of about 7% and 8% in the areas were found. In the Peluru field, only two field stones were present out of a dozen that should have been there.

As regards the question of whether permanent cultivation has extended sufficiently far into the kumari areas to make a regular survey worth while merely for measuring up the new cultivation, I doubt if there has been sufficient of such extension to justify a survey on that ground alone. Many places formerly kumari but afterwards occupied for permanent cultivation were seen, but all had been measured by the Karnam. I can not help feeling that in that wild country there must be an amount of concealed cultivation but I never found any. Where the necessity for a survey is felt much more keenly is for the prevention of forest offences. In East and West Kleri villages there have recently been very extensive fellings of valuable timber trees. The Potail is the man chiefly concerned. He has laid a track many miles long paved with rollers made of short logs or branches and along this track elephants haul the timber from the felling areas to the river into which they are flung to float finally down into the backwater at Mileshwar.

The fellings are taking place in an area in which Warg d Purnuriar and Sirkar Kunaries are intermingled, and the trouble is that the present survey seems absolutely useless for the purpose of deciding in whose lands the fellings are actually occurring.

On the ground I visited the place in company with the Collector- there is an utter absence of any demarcation of any- any kind. Even the boundaries of the villages have not been demarcated and the village map was prepared on the plane table, by surveyors insufficiently instructed in its use'. In the circumstances it will be understood that it is quite impossible to at locate the boundaries of the Warg Purnuri- and hence the fellings go on merrily. Some of the timber removed must be Government timber- but no one can say definitely whether any particular cut log was growing on Government land or not.

The prevention of forest offences is hardly the work of the Settlement Party and it would seem eminently desirable to obtain the opinion of the Collector as to whether the evil alluded to is of sufficient importance to warrant the undertaking of a survey for its prevention. It should not be forgotten that the Nair families who are the great landowners in those parts, are very rich and powerful, and if Government wish to maintain their rights over these lands it will probably be wise to enforce them before the landlords become by lapse of time too strongly entrenched in their positions.

Coast villages of Kasaragod Taluk now distributed as follows.

Serial No.	No.	Name of village.	Serial No.	No.	Name of village
		Kasaragod taluk.			
1	1	Kunjatturu	34.	34.	Ujaranlvar.
2	2	Pavuru	35.	35	Bambrana
3	3.	Vorkadi	36.	36.	Arikadi
4	4	Paturu	37	37.	Koipadi
5	5	Kudalumogaru	38.	38.	Edawadu
6	6	Kolyuru	39.	39.	Puttige.
7	7	Kaliyuru	40.	40.	Pagu
8	8	Bangramanja	41.	41.	Angadimoga
9.	9	Kadambaru	42.	42	Baduru
10.	10.	Talakala	43.	43.	Mayire
11.	11.	Minja	44.	44.	Enamakaje
12.	12	Bekuru	45.	45.	Katkukke(adkastala,
13.	13	Kuluru	46.	46	Padre.
14.	14	Mudambailu	47.	47	Nettanige
15.	15	Majibailu	48.	48	Aduru
16.	16	Padaje	49.	49	Belluru
17	17.	Udayavara	50.	50	Kumbadaje
18	18.	Hosabetta	51.	51	Ubrangala.
19.	19.	Uppala	52	52	Perdala.
20.	20	Meelinja	53	53	Bela
21.	21.	Kodibail	54	54	Maduru
22.	22	Kubanur	55.	55	Patla
23.	23.	Manglapadi	56	56	Shirivagilu
24.	24.	Shiriya	57	57	Karnuru
25.	25.	Ichlangod	58	58	Mogral.
26.	26.	Perur	59.	59.	Patuuru
27.	27.	Kayaru	60.	60.	Kudlu
28.	28.	Kaivalik	61.	61.	Adkatabailu
29.	29.	Chipparu	62.	62.	Talangare.
30.	30.	Beyaru	63.	63.	Kasaragod.
31.	31.	Kudalamerkala	64.	64.	Muttatodi
32.	32.	Nidaru	65.	65.	Chengala
33.	33.	Ichlampadi	66.	66.	Padi

Serial No.	No.	Name of village.
67	67	Makaraje
68	68	Muliyaru
69	69	Karacka
70	71	Delampadi
71	76	Tekkila
72	77	Bare
73	78	Perambale
74	79	Charmanac
75	80	Kalayadu
76	81	Uduma
77.	82	Pallikere
78.	83	Kikana
79	84	Pandiyal.
80.	88.	Chittari
81.	89.	Ajanur
82.	90.	Kalla
83	91.	Pondrur
84.	92.	Karkangod
85.	93	Pudakal
86	94	Nileshwar.
87.	105	Kodkat.
88.	106	Timri
89.	107	Kilayyikote
90.	108	Chanavattur.
91.	109	Pilikodu
92.	110	Padre
93.	111	Udenur
94.	112	Maniyat (Chanda
95.	113	Trikarpur (North)
96.	114	Trikarpur (South)

Serial No.	No.	Name of village.
		Mangalore Taluk.
1	149	Kadeshwalya
2	220	Sarimaru
3.	221.	Saltila
4.	222	Shamburu
5.	223.	Narikombu
6.	224	Panemangal
7.	225	Gottatamajl
8.	226	Amturu
9.	227	Manji
10.	228	Ira
11.	229	Mudu
12.	230.	Munnuru
13.	231.	Nadu
14.	232	Padu
15.	233.	Cheluru
16.	234.	Boliyar
17.	235	Panjaru
18.	236	Kurnada
19.	237	Balepani
20.	238.	Kairangala.
21.	239.	Manjanadi
22.	240	Naringana
23.	241.	Kinya
24.	242	Kotekaru
	243	Talapadi
		Uppinangadi taluk
	152	Kedila.
		Perajo

Serial No.	No.	Name of village.	Serial No.	No.	Name of village.
3	154	Mani			
4.	155	Virakamba			
5	156	Anantadi			
6.	157	Mudyuru			
7.	158	Idkidu			
8.	159	Kula			
9.	160	Mudnuru			
10	161.	Vitla			
11	162	Pednuru			
12	163	Balanturu			
13	164	Kolnad			
14	165	Saleturu			
15.	166	Karopadi			
16.	167	Kanyana			
17.	168.	Perlayi			
18.	169	Manila			
19.	170	Alike			
20.	171.				
21.	172	Punacha			
22.	73	Irde			
23.	74	Perlaje			
24.	75	Bettampadi			
25.	76	Nidapalli			
26.	77	Badagannur			
27.	78	Ariyadka			
28.	79.	Madnuru			
29.	180.	Sadavannur			
30.	181.	Mudnuru			
31.	182	Kanakamajlu			

G. O. No 3474 E/23-1,

Survey - Resurvey - South Kanara District - Kasaragod taluk - Kumen villages - Board's Reference No G. 733/23-3 dy 24-9-192

In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee which was appointed to Consider the question of retenchment in the Survey and Settlemen Departments no re-survey should be ordered in any tract unless it has been proved as a result of a preliminary investigation that such a re-survey is essential both in the interes of the administration and in that of the ryot. In future it will be necessary to assu the Legislative Council bef moving the grant for expendit connected with any re-surve and urging for its sanction

that the preliminary investigation contemplated by the Committee was actually made and that it revealed the need for such re-survey. In the present case such an assurance cannot be given. The utmost which could be stated is that an investigation was in progress. The Board of Revenue is informed that no arr the I.I.H. before be made at this stage. for the C of resurvey until Govt pass orders on ~~the~~ the report of Mr Pri... y.

2 From Mr Priestley's interim report it does not appear that he has Considered the several questions raised by Mr Couchman in his note dt 7-12-1922 ~~and~~ which was forwarded to Government with Board's Reference No G.3112/22-3 dt 17-1-1923. The Board is requested to ~~submit~~ obtain and submit to Govt a ... ng

with Mr Priestley's final report his opinion on the questions raised in Mr Conchman's note, his general idea about the lines of re-settlement and the financial results of the re-settlement. It is very desirable that Mr Priestley should have before him the results of the preliminary survey of the two selected villages before he sends in his final report.

DE...

Lbout 1923/7

The Board of Rev(AR&S)

P.K. 20.10.23

J.P.D 22.10.23

Asst. 24/10/23

S

24/10/23

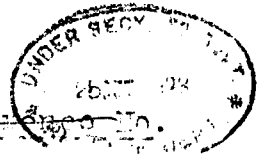
R. No. I

16

Rev 3879 E
25.10.23

N. Macmichael Esq I.C.S

Commissioner of Land Revenue & Settlement.



~~Reference No.~~

The Board solicit the orders of Government on the reference noted below.

Assistant

To the Under Secretary to Government

Revenue Department

Reference No. G 733/23-3 dt 24-~~10~~9-23

Subject.

Reservoir - South Kanara dist - Kasaragod Taluk

Mg
24.10.23

17

12-21.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

CURRENT No. 4242 E

Received ..... 19 *Registered* 21. 11. 1923

Subject

Resurvey -South Kanara District - Investigation.

Enclosures.
No.
Spare copies

Reference No. G.733/23-5.

Station Madras, *Dated the* 19th November 1923.

From

The Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Revenue Settlement, etc. Separate Revenue.

N. Macmichael, Esq., I. C. S.
Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement.

~~Resolution~~ Reference.

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ad the following papers:--

I.

Memorandum from Government, Revenue Department, No.3474 E/23-1, dated the 24th October 1923.

II.

Reference from the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement, No.G.733/23-4, dated the 3rd November 1923.

III.

Letter from G.W. Priestley, Esq., I.C.S., Special Settlement Officer, No.IV Party, R.O.C.No.512/ B & C. 23, dated the 9th November 1923.

IV.

Letter from F.P.Vincent Gompertz Esq..

Survey, R.O.C.No.570-R/F. of 23, dated the 12th November 1923.

Reference.

With reference to the Government Memorandum read above the Board submits that it is most unlikely that Mr.Priestley will be able to spare time to make further enquiries in the South Kanara District. Copies of his R.C.C.No.512/B & C., dated the ~~3rd November~~ October 1923 in reply to paragraph 6 of Board's Reference No.G.733/23-3. dated the 24th September 1923, and of his R.O.C. No.512/B & C., dated the 9th November 1923 in reply to paragraph 2 of the Government Memorandum under reference are enclosed. It must at present be assumed that Mr.Priestley will not be able to spare time for South Kanara next year and that Government will have to decide the question on receipt of the report of the Director of Survey on the results of the experimental survey which the Board expects to receive about the middle of January next and submit with its views by the end of that mon

2. The resurvey of the Kasaragod taluk having been stopped No.VI Survey Party will not have sufficient field wor for the current year. The Director of Survey states that the Party has a full programme of mapping, supplemental subdivisi work and land complaint enquiry till the end of the year. He accordingly proposes to transfer all the Malayali Surveyors t No.VIII Party leaving a few Tamil and Telugu Surveyors to com plete the field work on hand. The Director also states that on account of the lull in operations the Party will not requi an additional officer. In their notification, dated the 15th November 1923, Government ordered the posting of M.R.Ry.P.N. Sundararaja Ayyar Avl. as Officer in charge of No.VI Party an of M.R.Ry. D.Venkatachala Avvagaru as additional Officer of t Party. The Director proposes that M.R.Ry. Venkatachala Ayya may be transferred as Additional Officer of No.VII Party re- lieving the present Additional Officer, Mr.C.G. Thurley for

for Settlement training. The Board supports the Director's proposals and requests that Government will be pleased to direct the publication of the necessary notifications. Mr.Thurley may be attached to Settlement Party No.IV for the Settlement training.

Asst. Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with copies of Mr.Priestley's letters R.O.C.Nos.512/B & C. d/ 3-10-23 and 512/B & C., d/ 9-11-23.

,, Director of Survey.

,, Special Settlement Officer, No.IV Party.) Para. 1 only.

,, Collector of South Kanara.)

R./20-11.

Copy of Mr.Priestley's letter R.O.C.No.512/B & C., dated the 3rd October 1923.

I have the honour to submit my reply to paragraph 6 of Board's Reference No.G.733/23-3, dated the 24th September 1923 directing me to report how long it would take me to return to South Kanara and complete my enquiries into the Survey, and whether I could do it without prejudice to my work in the Trichinopoly District.

The time required to complete the work would probably be about 6 weeks.

As to whether I can go there without prejudice to my work in Trichinopoly, this depends entirely on circumstances. Any idea of my going there this year is, it is submitted, out of the question. In January 1924, the disbandonment of the special staff should be well under way but the officers' inspection work will be very heavy then. I am still in need of certain

certain more figures to be able to work out my final fore-casts, but I am at present hoping that officers' inspection will be drawing to a close in March 1924. If by that time final orders on the scheme report for Trichinopoly District have not been passed, there will be an interval here in which the Gazetted Officers will have little to-do but look after offices and see that preparations for Rough patta objection hearing are carried on as far as possible. If there is such an interval, I think, I can easily go to South Kanara. If, on the other hand, orders are received by March, it will not be possible to go. Work will be too heavy.

Copy of Mr. Priestley's letter, R.O.C.512/ B & C. of 23, dated the 9th November 1923.

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I have the honour to submit my reply to Board's reference No.G.733/23-4, dated the 3rd November 1923 forwarding to me a copy of a Government Memorandum, Revenue Department, No.3474 E 23-1, dated the 24th October 1923 with regard to the resurvey of South Kanara.

2. I am asked to state if I have anything to add to my letter of the 3rd October 1923.

The state of work, here, is very little different from what was forecasted except in one respect. The special staff

staff field work should be completed easily within this financial year except for the work of the gazetted officers. The position with regard to the work of gazetted officers is, however, worse than was expected and a separate report asking for the services of an extra gazetted assistant Settlement Officer will be submitted at an early date.

It is still, I think, quite impossible for me to leave work here and go to South Kanara before March next and what may be possible then depends entirely on what may have happened by then.

3. With regard to paragraph 2 of the Government Memorandum, I fear that there must have been a mistake with regard to the scope of my enquiry.

What it was understood had to be done, was an enquiry into the survey and as at the same time many matters relating to the settlement must come to notice, such matters were to be noted.

No enquiry was made into the 'financial results of the resettle-ment' and in fact when rules require that re-settlement rates must be based on a commutation rate which is the average of prices for 20 non-famine years preceding the Re-settlement, it is not understood, how any such enquiry could be started usefully ten years before the time, more particularly, as prices are in a state of upset at the moment and no one can say when they will reach a stable state. In fact, if the precedent of previous big wars is followed, there is likely to be a slow fall in prices going on for

very many years.

With regard to general ideas about the lines of the Re-settlement, some attention was paid to this while looking at survey matters, but the time available was not adequate for a full enquiry. As one tours up and down a district, one's ideas go on changing as fresh facts come to notice, and until one has toured the district pretty thoroughly, it is impossible to be certain that one's ideas at any moment may not be entirely changed on fresh facts coming to notice.

4. The facts as they were appearing when I left South Kanara were that any alteration of rates necessitated by a resettlement could almost certainly be made fairly by a percentage alteration of the existing rates in the case of lands under regular cultiva tion classed as dry or wet at the Settlement. There were two matters however that seemed to call for further enquiry.

The first and the less important was that of the classifi-cation of hill wastes. The question suggested itself "Had not this been done in rather too wholesale a way -- bare laterite rock being classified in with cultivable land". And this questio immediately brought to mind another "Is the matter worth bother-ing about?". Without further inspection I cannot answer either.

The other and more important matter is that of 'gardens'. Gardens were classified and assessed in accordance with the number of trees found growing in them at the time of the Settle-ment. This resulted in lands being assessed not according to the relative value of their soils -- but according to the value of the crops grown on them at that time.

A typical instance of what this has led to is given in the case of three gardens side by side near Kundapoor; all form sub divisions of the same survey number. All seem to be of about the same value as regards their soils. The Karnam valued them all at about Rs. 1200 per acre. One was assessed at Rs. 8 per acre, the next at Rs. 5 per acre and the last at Rs. 7 per acre. - Innumerable such cases can probably be found. If the gardens at the present moment were re-classified and reassessed in accordance with the rules prescribed at the settlement, it would probably be found that in very large numbers of cases the assessments would have to be altered.

This seems a most objectionable state of things and if a practicable alternative can be found, it will be well to abolish this garden classification and to substitute some classification according to the soils alone. Here the difficulty came in to find a practicable alternative.

The task of re-counting all the garden trees seemed too intolerable to be undertaken. A possible way out was to see if the task could not be brought within manageable limits. These gardens it is believed lie mainly within two belts- the belt of villages along the coast and a belt of villages lying behind Karkal and Beltangadi along the foot of the ghauts. This requires verification- but it seems so. Areca plantations occur elsewhere but such topes cannot exist without water and can be summarily transferred to wet. Such a limitation may be useful or not. It remains to be seen.

Then to go to the coast belt and attempt to replace the - classification according to the numbers of trees by a classification according to soils. It begins to appear at once that a strict soil classification of the ordinary settlement kind will not work. According to Settlement classifications, sand alongside the sea shore or a backwater is just as good or as bad as sand remote from the sea shore or a back water. The fact however remains that cocoanut palms thrive in sand in the former situation while on sand in the latter situation they do not thrive and yield little or nothing.

A possible solution that suggests itself is to abandon soil classification for this purpose and to try and [illegible]

different existing gardens according to their sale or lease values. One might compare the val[illegible] gardens and of neighbouring paddy fields and to a garden, assign the assessment of a paddy field of the same value similarly situated.

Then having got these money rates- one might remove mention of soil classification from the accounts and show the lands as sorted out only into a number of tarams or gardens to each of which a definite money rate is attached.

5. However these are only speculations which cannot be pursued usefully further without an opportunity to test the speculations on actual villages to see if the financial results arrived at are likely to be considered satisfactory by the Government and by the ryots. A similar problem must have been dealt with in North Kanara. An enquirer with time at his disposal might with advantage cross the border to see what has been done there.

No definite views have been put forward above and with the availabl material, it is not possible to form any. These speculations have only been put forward as it seems to be thought that I have not considered the matter.

6. As regards possible influence of settlement problems on the way in which a Resurvey may have to be carried out they are not likely to have any. The nature of the country may require some revision of the Survey rules as to demarcation. In long narrow valleys between hills, to form wet fields into survey numbers of 5 acres each in extent and then to demarcate trijunction points only will probably result in insufficient demarcation and the causing of considerable trouble to the Revenue depart ment later on. And in these times when the standard of maintenance is continually falling, it is suggested that when Resurveys are done, it ill be well to have them done as closely as possible to the time of esettlements, so that the Resettlement accounts may be based on an up-o-date survey and the probable employment of a supplemental survey arty to bring the registry up to date may be avoided.

[C No 3474 E/23] From the Board of Rev(
No G. 733/23-3 dt 24-9-1923
Survey - Resurvey - South Kanara Distt
- Kasaragod taluk and Kumeri villages.

To Under Secretary.

Before ordering a resurvey South Canara Dt, the Govt direct that an investigation should be made by Mr. Priestley whether any resurvey was necessary both in the interests of the administration and of the ryot. and ordered an experimental resurvey of two villages in Mangalore Taluk and of two villages in Kasaragod Taluk. The experimental resurvey is only in progress and records resurvey operations were therefore available to Mr. Priestley but he has made the preliminary report on the data available.

fv: 195 (A) 1.2.23

f. 195 (A) 1-2-23
v. 570 (S) 9.4.23

2/1 Paras 1 & 2 G.O. Regd - Coast villages of old Kasaragod Taluk.

Mr. Priestley considers that "he has "no hesitation in stating that a "resurvey of the portion of the Kasaragod Taluk

pp 1-3 C.F.
Area 636 Sq. miles
as follows:
Kasaragod Th = 403 Sq. miles
Manjeshwar Th = 74
Hosdurg Th = 159
636 (D)
598
1-11-1923

should be done before resettlement operations are undertaken there. This opinion is based upon the following reasons:-

(i) The existing survey is inaccurate (a) as the actual area arrived at by measurement on the field differs from the registered area (P. 5 cf.) & (b) as a very large percentage of fields had to be remeasured by Land Records staff. Karnams dislike remeasurement work and report patta transfer cases (which were in existence from before settlement) 'agamis' (not) in Mirasi area which were not brought to account.

(ii) He found a number of garden point in

He is also of opinion that there are a number of cases of cultivation in the village which have never been brought into account.

(iii) Demarcation of boundaries was very early done, and in original survey. Boundaries had been measured as straight when they were not straight and valuable trees were shown as being in one man's holding when they were really in that of his neighbour.

(It is note this)

(Board obtained the remarks of the Collector of Chingleput, Mr. Priestley's [illegible], who had already expressed himself

in favour of resurvey, and Concludes that the resurvey of the Coast Villages of the old Kaccharagod Taluk is necessary. The Board wants the Govt. sanction to Commence the survey and has authorised the Director of survey to make preliminary arrangements. 3/ That the original survey of the tract in question is unsatisfactory from a professional point of view was admitted by all who investigated it - Vide the note of Mr. Henderson (late Director of Land Records at Pp. 13-19 of Go. 195 of 1.2.23). Mr. Couchman also admitted it - Vide para. 2 of his note at p. 6 ibid. - but ~~before~~ from his experience as Collector added that the existing survey answered the needs of the Land Rev. administration very well and that, before resurvey of any part of the Dt. was ordered, the Govt. should decide the principles on which resettlement should be Conducted. He added it as his personal opinion that Govt. Convened a Conference

since the settlement should not be changed into net or gross at resettlement and changes in classification would not be necessary. If then the resettlement takes the form of a percentage enhancement of the existing rates, a general resurvey may not be necessary. This aspect of the question has not been considered by Mr. Priestley (Probably he had not Mr. Conchman's note before him) and the Board.

4/ Of the 3 reasons⊕ urged by Mr. Priestley, points (1) & (3) were already known and relate to the technical accuracy of the surveys. But Mr. Conchman says that the administration does not suffer from the present state of things. Reason (ii) establishes a case for closer attention and not for professional resurvey.

5/ It is therefore for consideration, before accepting the conclusion of the Board, whether the Board should not be asked to reconsider the question from the point of view of Mr. Conchman's note and

please see also Ph: 26-7 of II Punjab Committee report.

⊕ p. 2 above

for resurvey
make out a stronger case from
administrative as well as from
ryots' point of view. No case
has been made out so far from
ryots' point of view.

6/ Para. 3 GB's Reps.

The survey of remaining
villages with theodolite may be
approved. The further report called
for from the Director as to the
necessity for a cadastral survey
which basis may be awaited.

7/ Paras. 4, 5 & 6 GB's Reps.

Further reports called for by the
Board may be awaited

fw
18/10/23

It is generally admitted that the
existing survey is defective but
there has been a difference of opinion
as to the need for a resurvey. The
experimental survey was ordered so
that Govt. may be able to come to
a correct conclusion as to resurvey.
The Board may be asked to submit
the results experimental resurvey
records as far as they are ready
for examination & remarks
the Revenue Commr. is due in Feb 1932-33

30

but the Board think that resurvey work can be completed. Hence the urgency. Some ... has not been known to pass orders without official material especially when there is such a divergence of opinion Mr Priestley & Mr Gray both the Revenue Commr. Mysore and may take some time. Therefore I am in favour of Case of S. Kanara but it cannot be helped Resurvey would involve a considerable amount of expenditure which not be undertaken unless indispensably necessary.

Ag
11.6.23

In its reference in the c.f. regarding the resurvey of the South Kanara District the Board states that in anticipation of sanction of Government it has permitted the Director to make preliminary arrangements for the resurvey of the Kasaragod taluk.

The experimental survey of the two villages ordered in that taluk has not yet been completed. Mr. Priestley's own personal inspection led him to arrive at the conclusion that the survey of the coast villages of that taluk would be necessary and Mr. Gompertz presse

for the same.

It does not appear whether Mr. Priestley had before him the papers in G.O.No.195 Rev., dated 1-2-1923. - Fl.(A). In that G.O. there is a copy of Mr. Couchman's note on the resurvey of the distric Mr. Henderson's note also. Mr. Henderson is general of opinion that the Kasaragod taluk would probably - have to be resurveyed. But Mr. Couchman opposed the resurvey in the whole district partly on the general ground that he is opposed to resurvey and resettlement generally. - vide p.8. Partly because he says that the present survey is a sufficient basis for -- revenue collections and partly because he does not think that the conversion of wet to dry is worth doir having regard to the ~~fact~~ small difference in the -- rates. -pages 6-7.

These are important considerations. If it is not worth-while converting dry to wet it may not be worth-while revising the survey. Before any conclusion is arrived at I think we ought to have Mr. Priestley's views on these questions.

There does not appear to be any immediate hurry except that Mr. Gompertz wishes to find work for his sixth party. (page 2 c.f.) The resettlement is not due till 1932-33 and it is difficult to understand the position taken up by the Board in p.4 of Fl.(A).that if a resurvey is decided on it will engage a survey party for 13 years.

Primarily I think we ought to have Mr. Priestley's opinion on the papers in flag (A) and his general idea about the lines of resettlement and the financial results of it in the taluk before we agree to resurvey and it is very desirable also that he should have before him the results of the preliminary survey of the two selected villages in that taluk so that we may have a definite opinion before we commit ourselves

One cannot help feeling that the desire to employ ~~immediately~~ Survey Party No.VI is the cause of the demand for an immediate decision and I think we should tell the Board that no action should be taken until a decision is arrived at.

ein 15-10-192
RN 17-10-192

31/10/3

It is now an accepted principle, both as a result of the recommendation of the Committee which was appointed to consider the question of retrenchment in the Survey & Settlement Depts & as a matter of common sense that no re. survey should be ordered in any tract once surveyed unless it has been proved as a result of a preliminary investigation that such a re. survey is essential both in the interest of administration & that of the ryot. It was in pursuance of this principle that the Board had made proposals for such an investigation and Govt. had accepted the same. A Special Officer named by the Board was appointed for this special purpose & he was given definite instructions as to the lines on which he should conduct the investigation with the view of arriving at a decision whether a resurvey was necessary or not. This investigation has not yet been completed & yet the Board is asking us to embark on a resurvey which threatens to be very expensive on materials which cannot be regarded as proving conclusively its need. The opinions of Messrs Priestley & Fawcett do not warrant any such action in treating lightly the strongly expressed conclusions of Mr. Couchman which, I think, should be the greatest weight & which the Board had adopted approving of the recommendation for investigation. I am not sure

Comment. Govt. to this huge Expenditure in the absence of any material justifying the same. In future it will be necessary for the Member in charge to assure the Legislative Council, before moving the grant for Expenditure connected with any re-Survey or urging for its sanction — the preliminary investigation contemplated by the Committee was actually made & that it revealed the need for such re-Survey. In this case such an assurance cannot be given. The utmost which could be stated is that an investigation was in progress - Surely the Legislative Council cannot be expected to regard this as sufficient reason for asking for its vote - No. air-tight statement should therefore be made at this stage for the conduct of the recurring until Govt. pass definite orders on the report of the Committee. There appears to be no dead hurry to start operations in anticipation of the resettlement of this District. ie not due before 1932-33. It is indeed alarming to be told that these operations will take 13 years to complete! That, surely, is a strong reason for considering the question in all its bearings before agreeing to the re-Survey -

Issue orders on above

[illegible]
19/11/31

To under secy

A draft D.M to the Board of Revenue is submitted.

P.K.
20.10.23.

J.R.D
22.10.23

Avi
24/10/23
S.

fp 13-15 C.F. Issued as memo No 3474 E/23-1 dy 24-10-23
fp 17-24 C.F. [C No. 4242E/23] From the Board of Revenue (LR&S)
Z. 733/23-5 dy 19-4-1923.

To under Secy

Please see the Board's reply at fp 17-19 C.F. The Board states that the question of the re-survey of the South Kanara district will have to be decided only on receipt of the report of the Director of Survey on the results of the experiment survey and that it will submit its report by the end of January

2. Consequent on the postponement of the re-survey of the Kasaragod taluk the Board reports that No VI Party will not require an additional officer and has submitted proposals for the re-posting of the officers. These proposals may be sanctioned tentatively as they involve the abolition of one office 'post' and the retention of another. I am in agreement with the proposals

draft notification is Subd 56

1. Attention is in this Connection invited to the notes in the linked file wherein the question of amalgamating Parties Nos IV & VI have been raised. A statement showing the No. of officers employed in each Party and the work forecasted for each Party for 1923-24 is forwarded. From that statement it will be seen that at present three officers are working in parties IV & VI the major portion one officer in Party IV & two in VI The work to be done by these two parties includes mapping supplemental subdivision work and land complaint enquiry. The Board states that one officer for each party will be required for this work. As suggested in the notes in the linked file the Board may be asked to consider the possibility of amalgamating the two parties into one and posting one officer to the amalgamated Party. The files may be sent to the Board in for remarks after issue of the notification postup.

for No 1284

4-12-1923

(or 2 officers in all for the 2 parties)

4/1 If an amalgamation as suggested is not possible and if the Board Consider that one officer of no IV Party and one officer of no VI Party are essential, the Board may be requested to Consider whether it is necessary to treat these two parties as full inde

PK. 4.1.23 BN 28/1/23

parties justifying the grant of party charge allowance to the office in charge.

7/11/23

Addl
29/11/23

9.XII.23

3/11/23

4/11/23.

To Under Secy

A draft order is submitted.

P.K.
4.12.1923

for
5/12/23

Addl
6/12/23

6/12/23.

Notice

The following Pending of

Dft Notification
4/12/23

Notification

The following postings of Survey offic are ordered.

1) M. R. Ry. D. Venkatachalayya An Assistant Director of Survey, No VI Par to be Additional officer No VII Party from date of joining.

2) Mr C. G. Thurley Assistant Directo of Survey and Additional officer No VII Party to undergo Settlement train in Reneme Settlement Party No IV for six months from date of relief by M-R-Ry D. Venkatachalayya Avarga

PKS 4/12

To

The Secretary Govt
.. Board (Rev. & P Regs. A & S)

28/11/23 28/11/23 29/11/23 30/11/23

Secrt. II-1b (a)—48,962—2-2-22. (6)

39 Revenue DEPARTMENT

	Date.	Initials.
When received for Fair-copying.		
When copied ..	7/12	
When examined ..	7.12	
When signed ..		
When despatched ..		

READ AGAIN G.O. No. ....., dated 192

" " " ....., " 192

READ ALSO;—

C. No. 4242/23 From the Board of Revenue, No. G. 733/23.5, dated 9—11— 1923.

" " ..... " " ..... " ....., " 192

" " ..... " " ..... " ....., " 192

ORDER.

No 1796, dated 7-12- 1923

Mis.

DP 6/12

The Government agree with the Board of Revenue that the decision on the question of the re-survey of the ~~Kasaragod taluk as the~~ South Kanara district should be postponed pending receipt of the report of the Director of Survey on the results of the experimental survey. Necessary notification for the transfer of officers consequent on the postponement of the resurvey of the Kasaragod taluk has already been issued

DEC 1923

To.

7 DEC 1923

The Board of Revenue

PK. for 5/12/23
11.12.23

for 6/12/23
6/12/23